

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXII

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 31, 1933

No. 9

## ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS BY GOVERNMENT

*Suggestion Which Seems Altruistic Backed by Precedents*

Because of fear that the depression will be followed by labor disorders unless wages keep pace with commodity prices, the United States Department of Labor is being urged to assist workers in organizing unions to effect wage adjustments.

Following a memorandum sent by a group of progressive labor leaders to President Roosevelt urging a thorough reorganization of the Labor Department, Dr. Lewis Lorwin, Brookings Institution economist, and Otto S. Beyer, industrial engineer connected with the American Federation of Labor railway shop crafts, have broadcast an appeal for a new industrial policy for America.

One of the reforms urged was that the Labor Department assist in organizing labor unions, just as the Commerce Department assists in organizing trade associations and the Federal Farm Board organizes farm co-operatives.

The broadcast was sponsored by the National Advisory Council on Education in Radio and was a discussion between Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin of the Brookings Institution, one of the most famous research organizations in the country, and Mr. Beyer on the question of "An Industrial Policy for America."

### Cites Activities in Farmers' Behalf

"Organized labor is interested in expanding the work of the Department of Labor," Beyer said. "I believe that the time has come to call upon the department to stimulate the organizations of workers in industry."

"In this respect it should parallel the activities of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture. Commerce aids the organization of employers into trade associations. And farmers are en-

couraged by the Department of Agriculture to form co-operative organizations for their own good."

Beyer would have the United States Bureau of Conciliation given authority to make investigations, subpoena witnesses, and publish the facts in connection with threatened or existing labor disputes. Dr. Lorwin heartily indorsed that thought.

"It is to the benefit of society that no group in industry have all the bargaining power on its side," he said. "By investigating unhealthy labor situations and making the facts public the government could raise the bargaining power of labor to that of large corporations and employer associations."

### Agencies to Regulate Wages

"That is what I visualize," Beyer replied. "With the aid of the government, labor organizations will be given an opportunity to get started and to function constructively in industry. They would serve not only as nation-wide agencies regulating wages and working conditions, but they would also co-operate in improving the conduct of industry, eliminate waste and improve the services rendered by industry to society."

Beyer expressed the hope that President Roosevelt would call a national industrial and economic conference such as labor, on two occasions, asked Hoover to sponsor.

### New National Industrial Policy

"We must begin to think in terms of a 'new deal' in all our economic relations," Beyer said. "We must have a real national industrial policy—we must think of the human element in industry

in a new way and a larger way than ever before."

Lorwin gave a brief outline of the essentials which should be the basis of a new industrial policy.

"All employers and workers," he said, "should hold their industries in trust for all the people, not merely themselves. More and more we are coming to regard productive property as a public trust."

"And since we all play a part in creating the value of property, we all have a right to expect that it will be used for the benefit of all."

"All engaged in an industry should co-operate in directing it. The returns should be divided so as to secure a steadily rising standard of living for the wage and salary earner. And by assuring the workers a minimum annual wage we will make it possible for a larger share of industry's income to go to the mass of the people. Hours of labor should be steadily reduced and reserves be provided against industrial hazards and unemployment."

### Government Precedents Cited

Lorwin said he believed a start was made toward a national industrial policy when Congress enacted the Railway Labor Act. Further progress was made, he pointed out, when the Norris-La-Guardia Anti-Injunction and "yellow dog" law was passed. He also found encouragement in the fact that Congress enacted the Norris amendment to the new bankruptcy act, specifically stating that judges or trustees of railroads in receivership must not impair wages or working conditions, or permit any interference with the right of employees to join labor organizations of their own choice.

## Socialists and Chicago Federation of Labor Repudiate Communists

Preliminary activities of the leaders of the proposed "Free Tom Mooney Congress," planned to be held in Chicago April 29 to May 2, have convinced the organization committee of the Socialist party that "Mooney himself will have little control over the gathering, but that the Communists will use it as a tool in their campaign to wreck other working class organizations."

The committee therefore has advised Socialist organizations to refrain from taking part in the meeting, and in a public statement signed by Daniel W. Hoan, (chairman), Clarence Senior, Leo Krzycki and Powers Hapgood, they make some sensational charges. The statement, furnished by the Labor and Socialist Press Service, is as follows:

"The Socialist party and other working class organizations have been invited to send delegates to a united front 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' in Chicago. The national executive committee of the party, meeting in Indianapolis March 11-12, discussed the call for the congress which it had received. By formal vote the secretary was instructed to write Tom Mooney as follows:

### Assures Mooney of Support

"That emphatically we are, as we always have been, for your release, and we recognize your sig-

nificance as a symbol of class struggle. That we are ready to co-operate in all organized activities to bring about your release which are arranged by responsible organizations in a spirit of fair play."

"The organization committee, composed of the signers of the present statement, was empowered to act at its meeting on Sunday, March 19, in the light of whatever answers to the above question could be secured."

"In view of the fact that neither Tom Mooney nor Louis R. Scott, his Eastern representative, to whom a carbon copy of the letter was sent on March 14, answered in time for a meeting of the organization committee, nor has answered up to the present time (March 24), the question must be answered from other available sources."

### Congress Repudiated by Nockles

"As to the Chicago management: Louis B. Scott, who came to Chicago to make local arrangements, has displayed a copy of a call for the congress saying it had been adopted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Young People's Socialist League and several other organizations. These three bodies have definitely stated that no such authorization for the use of

their names has been granted in connection with the congress."

"A Mooney meeting in Chicago, being arranged by any responsible organization, would be able to count upon whole-hearted co-operation of Edward Nockles, secretary, and John Fitzpatrick, president, of the Chicago Federation of Labor. These two men have done more than any other fifty labor officials to help free Tom Mooney. The Chicago Federation of Labor has spent more money than any other union organization on this case. In spite of its repeatedly demonstrated zeal on behalf of freedom for Mooney, the Chicago Federation of Labor at its last meeting in February voted unanimously to have nothing to do with the Mooney congress. The motion was introduced and backed by Nockles."

### False Charges Made

"Preliminary conferences to the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' have been held in New York and San Francisco. The experience of Socialists, trade unionists and other non-communists in these two conferences will illustrate what may confidently be expected to happen at the Chicago congress."

"At the New York conference, Louis B. Scott

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Mooney to Be Tried on Remaining Indictment In Bombing Tragedy

By the terms of an order issued by Superior Judge Ward last Saturday, which seems to have been in the nature of a surprise to many, Tom Mooney is assured a trial on the one remaining indictment standing against him in connection with the "Preparedness Day" bomb tragedy in 1916.

Setting Wednesday, April 26, as the date of the trial, Judge Ward announced that he would ask the state attorney general to select a prosecutor. This action is due to the fact that District Attorney Matthew Brady, who had asked dismissal of the indictment, had served notice of his withdrawal from the case. Brady, who was not present at the hearing, was represented by his assistant, William Murphy.

A statement was presented, signed by Brady and Murphy, to the effect that they desired to withdraw from prosecution on the ground that Mooney's "former conviction was unjustified, that there is not at this time evidence available that would support a conviction and, further, that such trial would be without benefit either to the state or the defendant."

### Can Not Be Convicted

"This proceeding," said Brady and Murphy, "would not be a trial. It would be the staging of a play, where the characters and their lines would be known in advance and the evidence introduced at the trial would not support a conviction."

In granting the motion for a trial on the remaining indictment Judge Ward said:

"If the people file eleven indictments against a defendant, convict him on one, dismiss nine and the defendant asks trial on the remaining indictment, he has that right."

### Suggests Directed Verdict

"If the people have no evidence to present (as Brady's statement points out), the defendant may

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore  
L. H. Rewig



**Prices**  
**Reasonable**  
**Eyes Tested**  
**Satisfaction**  
**Guaranteed**

2508 MISSION STREET ..... } SAN FRANCISCO  
181 POST STREET ..... }  
2106 Shattuck Avenue ..... } Berkeley  
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

**"FACTORY TO WEARER"**

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 Market Street      1118 Market Street  
140 Kearny Street  
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

**DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE**  
SUTTER 6654      GEO. W. CASWELL CO.      442 2nd St.

produce his own evidence before a jury and require that they find him not guilty.

"The court would be justified in directing a verdict to that effect. If this case is set for trial it will not be a retrial of the indictment under which he was convicted."

In opposing motion for trial District Attorney Brady reviewed the history of Mooney's conviction of murder and the commutation of the death penalty to life imprisonment.

"A verdict of not guilty in the proposed trial would not affect the former verdict," he said. "The defendant would still be confined in state's prison under the former judgment."

### Brady Not Disqualified

That District Attorney Matthew Brady is qualified to act in the case and must represent the state when the case is called to trial, in spite of his appeal to be relieved of duty as prosecutor, was the gist of a ruling by Attorney General U. S. Webb.

Brady immediately assigned Deputy William Murphy to prepare a complete synopsis of the case, particularly the status of the state's evidence. He indicated that this would be used as the basis of a new motion before Superior Judge Ward to dismiss the murder indictment, which has remained on file since it was returned a few weeks after the Preparedness Day bombing in 1916.

### Will Aid in Pardon Application

Mooney, who has spent sixteen years in San Quentin Prison, was overjoyed at hearing he will be tried on the old indictment. He is quoted as saying:

"I am quite confident there is no question about the outcome of this trial. I will be acquitted. The evidence we will be able to produce will be overwhelming."

Stating that he realized a verdict of acquittal would not alter his conviction on which he is in prison, Mooney expressed belief that it would add greatly to the weight of any future pardon application he might make.

## Living Cost Fallacy Applied by President

Acting under authority of the economy act, which became law last week, President Roosevelt is expected to issue an executive order which is calculated to reduce the salaries of all government employees 15 per cent, effective April 1.

The executive order for the action is reported to be in process of preparation by the budget bureau, and official word has gone out that it would be issued in time to take effect the first of the month.

The reduction is based upon the provision of the law which empowers the President to base salaries upon the cost of living. A formal report from the Department of Labor that living costs in the United States have dropped 23 per cent since 1928 is expected in administration circles to bring to 15 per cent the cut in salaries.

The reduction would be applicable upon the base salary of the workers and not in addition to the furlough plan, which is to be dropped. This plan, imposed during the present fiscal year, involved a cut of about 8 1/3 per cent by compelling leaves without pay.

After a special survey, the Labor Department's bureau of statistics reported the drops in costs between 1928 and December, 1932, as follows:

Foods, 37 per cent; clothing, 25 per cent; rent, 24 per cent; fuel and lights, 13 per cent; house furnishings, 26 per cent; miscellaneous, including doctors, medicines, street car fares, moving pictures, newspapers, telephones, laundry, toilet articles and tobacco, four-tenths of 1 per cent.

## REPUDIATE COMMUNISTS

(Continued from Page One)

attacked Nockles, Fitzpatrick and the Chicago Federation of Labor, charging that the resolution adopted unanimously by the Federation was dictated by William Green, and making other equally unfounded and unfair statements.

"The San Francisco conference was broken up by the Communist party and its auxiliaries when they packed an arrangements meeting on Sunday, February 26, with paper organizations."

### Mooney Wanted A. F. of L. Speaker

"According to Tom Mooney's letter of March 4, circulated among Chicago organizations invited to participate, Scott is an enemy of the working class. Mooney said: 'When any delegate at a Free Tom Mooney United Front Conference permits himself the license to vent his particular spleen upon another organization because of differences on tactics or principles, that delegate is serving far better the enemies of the workers. Such a delegate brands himself an enemy. United front unity can never be obtained by such mean and low tactics.'

"In the light of these developments, Mooney's letter saying that he was to determine the policies and tactics of the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' seems to be incapable of fulfillment. Scott, his chief representative, stands branded by Mooney's own letter as a person not to be trusted in charge of a united front congress."

"Since Mooney himself on the third page of his letter mentions that he wants an American Federation of Labor leader as a speaker at the congress, further weight is added to his request, 'I do not think that any speaker should attack any other group or organization.'

### What Became of Money?

"Thirteen years of experience with communist organizations have taught the Socialist party and most other working class organizations that the Communist party always places the interest of party above that of the working class. It always goes into any working class situation with a view of exploiting its possibilities to build its party."

"Mooney has acknowledged in the past that this is true of his case. He told the national secretary of the Socialist party, in the spring of 1930, in a personal conversation at San Quentin, that of all the money that the Communists had raised to 'free Tom Mooney,' not more than \$5 had been sent to him or to his authorized committee."

"Therefore, for the reason that the Socialist party looks upon Mooney as a symbol of the class struggle and not as an opportunity for partisan exploitation, that it can find no responsible labor organization backing the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress,' that the executive head of the congress is an enemy of the working class according to Tom Mooney's own criteria, the organization committee, acting under authorization of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, deems it inadvisable for the party or its subdivisions to take part in the Chicago congress."

## Arizona Legislator Backs Union In Contest With Unfair Dairy

Lewis Irvine, a member of the Arizona Legislature, severely jolted the Central Avenue Dairy in Phoenix when he told them that he would refuse to buy the milk sold by the dairy as long as it was delivered by anti-union drivers.

"I have been informed," Mr. Irvine said in a letter to the dairy company, "that your firm has refused to permit the drivers of your trucks to join the union. If it is true, I believe it to be a very unfair ruling on your part."

"Inclosed herewith is my check for \$9, paying my bill in full. Please do not leave milk at my home any longer until someone from your organization explains to me that your men have the privilege of joining the union and have done so."



## Labor Union Leaders Called in Conference By Secretary Perkins

At the request of President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has invited a number of labor leaders and others interested in labor matters to attend a conference in Washington March 31 on unemployment relief measures, says an I. L. N. dispatch from the capital.

In announcing the conference Miss Perkins said she felt that "in the immediate emergency certain items ought to be developed as the point of view of labor."

### Subjects to Be Considered

Under "emergency items" the following will be considered: Unemployment relief measures, a program of public works, short hours as a means of further employment, increase of purchasing power and its effect on stimulating employment, unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves, home mortgage problems of wage earners and unemployed and canvass of the possibilities of reabsorbing labor into its normal employments.

A program of "permanent improvement of labor and industrial standards" will also be considered. This program will include measures to "assure a progressive rise in standards when industrial revival begins to take place," the announcement said. Fields to be considered include industrial safety and accident prevention, workmen's compensation laws, prevention of industrial diseases, industrial sanitation, provision for old age and prevention of child labor.

### An Imposing Roster

Among labor executives invited to attend the conference are: William Green, president American Federation of Labor; Vice-Presidents Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, James Wilson, John Coefield, Arthur C. Wharton, Joseph N. Weber, G. N. Bugniatet, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Secretary Frank Morrison; A. F. Whitney, chairman Railway Labor Executives' Association; E. J. Manion, secretary-treasurer Railway Labor Executives' Association; B. M. Jewel, president Railroad Employees' Department, A. F. of L.; J. A. Franklin, president International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; G. M. Harrison, president Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; F. H. Fljoldal, president Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; H. H. Broach, president International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Daniel J. Tobin, president International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Andrew Myrup, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; Emil Rieve, president American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; George L. Berry, president International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; John L. Lewis,

president United Mine Workers of America; Charles P. Howard, president International Typographical Union; Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers of America; David Dubinsky, president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Joseph P. Ryan, president International Longshoremen's Association; M. J. McDonough, president Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Rose Schneiderman, president National Women's Trade Union League of America; Mary E. Dreier, vice-president, and Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer.

## President Roosevelt Confers With Mine Workers' Officials

President Roosevelt discussed the conditions in the bituminous coal industry in an hour's conference Monday with representatives of the miners and Secretaries Perkins and Ickes. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, headed the delegation of mine labor representatives. Senator Hayden of Arizona and Representative Lewis of Maryland joined in the parley. Miss Perkins said further conferences would be held.

### WISCONSIN INSURANCE LAW

The Wisconsin unemployment insurance law, passed last year and effective July 1, 1933, provides for a voluntary system of insurance if employers of a stated minimum of workers adopt a satisfactory plan, but the system was to become compulsory if a sufficient number of employers did not voluntarily put the plan into effect.

### FORMER LABOR LEADER DIES

John T. Wood, former president of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, died at his home at East Liverpool, Ohio on March 20 of a heart attack. Wood was 64. He was postmaster of East Liverpool.

## "Economy" Bill to Be Signal For Campaign of Wage-Cutting

Savings effected by the emergency economy bill, just passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt, will benefit big business to the tune of \$500,000,000, the Farmer-Labor members of the House charged in a statement scoring the bill.

The bill, the Farmer-Labor representatives further charged, will be the signal for the beginning of another campaign of wage cutting in private industry and will seriously cripple the American laboring people and the overwhelming majority of the veterans.

The statement was issued from the office of Representative Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, former Farmer-Labor senator. Johnson announced all five members of his party in the House approved the statement. All five voted against the economy bill.

## Wealth Distribution And Capital Control

Among the many men of prominence in business and politics who have appeared before the Senate Finance Committee at Washington to give their views as to how to overcome the economic depression none has submitted more practical suggestions than those of Marriner S. Eccles, a banker of Ogden, Utah. He presented a program which is calculated to "save the rich on the one hand and benefit the masses on the other."

Eccles, who described himself as a capitalist, urged a five-point program, including relief grants, greater public works expenditures, the domestic allotment farm relief plan, refinancing of farm mortgages, and the settlement of war debts.

He advocated giving the states outright \$500,000,000 of federal funds on a per capita basis to meet unemployment relief needs for the rest of this year. He said government funds for construction activities should be increased to \$2,500,000,000 for public works loans at low interest rates.

Eccles urged a future policy calling for a more equitable distribution of wealth production through a unification of the banking system under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Bank, and high income and inheritance taxes to control capital accumulation.

A national child labor law, minimum wage, unemployment and old-age pension laws, and a national planning board to co-ordinate public and private activities in the economic world were held essential.

As further steps, he said, the government should rigidly control all financial issues, private and foreign, and all transportation and communication facilities.

"Such measures as I have proposed may frighten the people who possess wealth," Eccles explained. "However, they should feel assured that my program is to save the rich, not soak the rich."

It wouldn't do to tell Willie, but few successful men got that way by reason of geography or algebra.—Stockton "Independent."

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

NATIONAL  
ADVERTISED  
PRODUCTS  
SOLD  
HERE  
FOR  
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S  
SALES STORES  
2413 MISSION  
AND TWENTIETH STREET

GROCERIES  
TOBACCO  
TOILETRIES  
PROVISIONS  
SHOES  
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

## QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality  
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices

Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert  
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer

F. THOMAS

PARISIAN

DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works

27 TENTH STREET

Phone HEmlock 0180

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION 1115 - 10 BUILDINGS 187 DOORS

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE

LACHMAN BROS.' HOME  
FURNISHING SALE ENDS

MARCH 31st

Take Advantage of the Unusual Savings  
Opportunities NOW

Liberal Terms and Generous Trade-in Allowances  
on Your Old Furniture



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council  
Telephone Market 0056

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY  
Editor and Manager



## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933

## "Reds" Under Soviet Orders

Veteran members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 have become alarmed for the safety of the organization which has been built up after many years of sacrifice and are organizing to fight the activities of communists within the union.

According to a dispatch of the International Labor News Service this week "an organized group of workers has appeared, boasting little in the way of union service, but attending every meeting and so conducting themselves as to drive regular members away, leaving control to the minority."

"This group," continues the dispatch, "small in number but organized, are communists acting under orders of the Communist party, which in turn takes its orders from Moscow. In other words, an outside political organization is trying to demoralize and wreck No. 6 through the instrumentality of its agents who hold membership in the union."

When the American Federation of Labor some years ago took such strenuous action against communists engaged in "boring from within" the unions, alleging they were following orders from Russia, there was great indignation on the part of the "reds," who persisted in the denial of connection with Soviet Russian propaganda. They affected to ridicule the action of the Federation and to belittle its alarm.

Now comes what appears to be full justification for the action of the American Federation of Labor statements in the publication of a copyrighted story in the San Francisco "Chronicle" cabled from Riga, Latvia, which details a report published in the Moscow "Pravda" of the work of the Comintern (communist international) for the success of "the world revolution," which fits in with the New York story.

The agents of the Comintern abroad, according to Comintern figures, now number 1,276,600, an increase of one-third since June, 1932. "The American section of the Communist party during the last eighteen months has organized to lead strikes among miners and textile workers," says the report, "and in some cities demonstrations of unemployed were arranged." Agents of the Comintern in the United States are criticized for the slow progress made toward control of the trade union movement, and are ordered "to obtain control of unions by 'boring from within' and discrediting its present leaders."

Of the 26,000 agents working to undermine the labor movement abroad, but 14,000 are regular members of unions, "and this situation must be changed by agitators obtaining union cards," says the report.

The report further showed that communists controlled from Moscow played an important role in

many important strikes throughout the world, even "where strikes were led by reactionary non-communist leaders."

From this seemingly irrefutable evidence of Moscow's propaganda activities in the United States it becomes apparent that those unions which have denied membership to avowed communists were acting wisely, and it is possible that other unions will be compelled, in self-defense, to take similar action.

## Germany Loses Cast With World

Hitler and his puppets in Germany are engaged in a frenzied campaign to prove to the world that the stories of atrocities committed upon defenseless Jews in their midst are fabrications. There is bred a suspicion from their effusions that they "protest too much."

In his various pre-election campaigns Hitler has encouraged the belief that persecution of the Jews was a tenet of his Nazi doctrine. Discounting the stories of outrage and murder that have emanated from the terror-stricken Jews, there must be some ground for the charges that have been laid at the door of the dictator. The streams of refugees seeking the border in an attempt to reach safety give the lie to the Nazis' protestations.

The inhuman boycott of Jewish workers, professional and business men within their midst in retaliation for the aroused sentiment of indignation the entire world has displayed against Hitlerism is but an admission of the charges made. Civilized nations will find some means of putting a stop to this revival of savagery of the Dark Ages.

## Pother About This Man Shaw

Nowhere else can one get such a true insight into the characteristics and general deportment of a fellow human as on shipboard. Days and weeks of close association under unusual and sometimes uncomfortable conditions reveal traits of character hitherto altogether unsuspected; and often a real hero ceases to be such to his shipmates, even as he is supposed to be just common clay to his valet.

So no one will be altogether surprised at the uncomplimentary and even bitter comments made by fellow passengers of the "great" George Bernard Shaw on their arrival in San Francisco after being his close companion on a voyage around the world.

One "dignified American matron" is quoted as saying: "I have no personal grievance against Mr. Shaw. As a matter of fact, I believe that I was one of the few to whom he was civil. But of all the cross, bitter, nasty old men I ever met in my life, he is the worst." An American male passenger said that "every time I saw him in the dining saloon I hoped that some thoughtful waiter had put ground glass in his vegetables," and he continued: "When I heard him say that he planned to put his foot on American soil for just five minutes (and that would be five minutes too long) I was tempted to do something violent."

A "young American girl" quoted Shaw as saying that "America is composed of people who are 99 per cent morons." With bitterness she continued: "If we're such morons, why did he say in the next breath that Americans were his best public? We're morons, all right, to make such a fuss over a man who thinks we're so impossible. It would serve him good and right if we printed nothing about him."

"A young man" expressed what appeared to be the consensus of opinion among the passengers when he declared that Shaw was "an insufferable bore."

In dismissing a group of reporters, or "pressmen," as he termed them, after an "interview" in which he acted as interlocutor and end man, Shaw said:

"All of you go home and go to bed! And in farewell, let me say that you are the noisiest, most incompetent, most childish, and by far the silliest

assortment of pressmen I have ever had the bad fortune to face!"

"Insults? Perhaps. But did they all like it?" says one of the group. "They did, and a spontaneous burst of applause accompanied the tall figure of the wittiest living Britisher as he strode from the interview chamber."

After all, perhaps we are the morons that this charlatan claims we are.

"The weekly prize for a good smart crack" at the state capital has been awarded to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, according to a "Chronicle" correspondent. "It may be the nepotism bill to its author," he says, "but to O'Connell it is the relativity bill."

"The extraordinary power held by him (President Roosevelt) was not achieved by seizure or other usurpation. It was legally and freely delegated to him by Congress. In that fundamental sense it is not dictatorship." This from the San Francisco "News." But Roosevelt took the step first and consulted Congress afterward.

The fourth measure sponsored by President Roosevelt to meet the depression emergency, putting a quarter of a million men to work in the forests, will in all probability have become law before this issue of the Labor Clarion appears. The men will be enlisted for a year and will receive a dollar a day, subsistence and medical care.

Frederick J. Libby of Washington, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, addressing the Commonwealth Club at last week's meeting, said: "Higher standards of living, not lower standards, are demanded by our people. They will be found only through international co-operation with acceptance of the fact that the world is the economic unit."

Unpaid school teachers who faint from undernourishment in the classroom were described at a conference of educators from seven Eastern States held in New York to consider plans for education during the depression. Frank G. Pickell, superintendent of schools of Montclair, N. J., reported that hundreds of teachers in parts of southern New Jersey had received no pay this year. "They are physically unfit to go on," he added; "they are dropping every day from undernourishment."

In his March report to the Governor's Council Timothy A. Reardon, chief of the Department of Industrial Relations, pleads that support be given in keeping the department intact and "allowing it sufficient means to operate so that it may continue to serve in bringing about a speedy restoration of good times." No department of the state government, he says, is in closer contact with the needy than the Department of Industrial Relations. His plea should receive the serious consideration of the Legislature and executive department.

Forty-five Filipino strike-breakers imported from Stockton to take the places of other Filipinos who refused to accept a 50 per cent reduction from last year's wage in the extensive lettuce fields of Monterey County have been "discouraged" by visits from "night raiders" and demand to be returned to the San Joaquin city. The strike of the little brown brothers is declared to place in jeopardy the \$11,000,000 crop. The Filipino managed to displace the Chinese and Japanese in this industry, who in turn had displaced white labor, and now their safety is threatened by their own countrymen offering to underbid them in the labor market. Which calls to mind the eighteenth century couplet—

Great fleas have little fleas to bite 'em,  
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so on ad infinitum.



## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Public sentiment demands that money placed in banks be safe and is prepared to support any legislation looking to this end. Bankers who openly fight this sentiment are due for a rough time, but they are showing a chastened spirit and it is probable few will publicly avow opposition. More than likely the opposition will be kept underground and will work in devious and mysterious ways to defeat a permanent program of strict banking regulation.

If the bankers' opposition should come out in the open it will only strengthen the demand for restrictive legislation and encourage a growing sentiment for government ownership and operation of the banking system. There is no doubt that sentiment for government banking is increasing. The feeling is reflected in the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor in going on record for government guarantee of bank deposits and a policy leading to government ownership of all banks. Confidence in government banking is shown by soaring postal savings deposits, which passed the billion-dollar mark in February, an increase of \$63,032,370 during the month.

\* \* \*

Union-hating employers, who take advantage of the depression to attack labor, received a militant answer from the International Typographical Union, which recently voted by 30,025 to 16,336 for a special defense assessment upon members. By voting the defense fund, the I. T. U. has made it possible to put up an effective fight against efforts of employers to lower wage and working standards. As President Charles P. Howard of the I. T. U. writes in the Typographical Journal:

"In the face of conditions as they are the action of the union is an inspiring example for organized labor to follow and is a definite assurance that we will see to it that the International Typographical Union has not grown old with its years."

\* \* \*

Pity poor Wall street. It is getting knocked all around the block—terrible. Nobody seems to have any respect for the big boss bankers of Wall street.

The ordinary home town banker is a pretty good guy as folks go, and nobody is climbing his frame. But those big wig gents down in Wall street—socko! Pity them? Well, why pity them? Let's look.

From sworn testimony it is clear they literally gutted the nation of its wealth. They not only used the regular methods of trade to do their dirty work; they played crooked tricks, they used sharp practice, they piled up the devious devices of corporate outfits, one atop the other, until they created a maze baffling to the ordinary mortal. With this intricate machine they looted a nation. They raked in the money. They surely got theirs!

They sent millions—oh, billions—abroad, most of it never to come back. And all the while they preached, like "the Old Counsellor," that it should be almost a religious rite to turn our money over to them. They were the great boys; they wore silk hats and everything.

\* \* \*

Well, they're getting raked over the coals now. There may be some indictments. There may be a change in the system, vastly more vital. To merely punish is to say that it's not a good idea to get caught, or to over-play the game. To change the system makes the same offense impossible of repetition.

It isn't so very long ago that these big bankers were weeping big tears and crying that they were taking reductions and losing money and so the workers must take some losses too. If anybody wants to get good and mad there's something to get mad about. Plenty. How they were losing, these big wigs in Wall street!

Up to this time a couple of bank presidents have had to quit, and that's about all. Whole boards

## SOUND VIEWS OF BANKER

High wages and high standards of living bring prosperity. Wages should rise faster than cost of living, thus enabling living standards to rise. Any attempt to freeze the standard of living at a given level lowers efficiency, injures prosperity, and even brings peril of revolution.—R. W. Burgess of the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

of directors were equally responsible. Let us remember that. On those boards are a lot of fellows who have basked in the light of public admiration. Now we see they've got clay feet and tricky brains—or foolish ones. Hard to think they're just foolish. Well, the halos are slipping, anyway.

\* \* \*

And now we find more facts. Financial authorities have turned out some dividend figures. We find that those companies which made a profit in 1932 made more profit than they made in 1931. Those that lost in 1932 lost less than they lost in 1931.

That doesn't look as if business had suffered so terribly. The authority for those figures is "Barron's," a leading financial paper. It doesn't fool its big business readers.

Moreover, the firms that made profit last year were firms dealing in the necessities of life, such as foods. They made the necessities of life—the things the unemployed needed and couldn't get—yield them a higher profit in the worst year of the depression.

It seems the further we go into the facts of this depression the dirtier the picture gets. An organized labor movement of ten million workers could do a lot of washing up to make that picture cleaner.

## ATTACK ON HUMANITARIAN LAWS

Organized labor voiced strong objection at Monday night's meeting of the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County at being "made the goat" in the "economy program" of the Rolph administration, as evidenced by the proposal to close branch offices (in Stockton and other cities) of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the California State Department of Industrial Relation; Charles R. Crook being the deputy commissioner in charge of the local office. There is seen in this move evidence of the entering wedge of a concerted effort to destroy all of the humanitarian legislation affecting workers which has been placed on the statute books of California as the result of many years of educational activity and of arduous work on the part of organized labor and its friends, including the minimum wage law for women.—Stockton "Union."

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

Public Schools week will be celebrated for the fourteenth consecutive year by San Francisco during the week of April 24-28, inclusive, according to Henry I. Chaim, general chairman of a partially completed schedule of events.

The four-day program calls for eleven meetings in public school auditoriums, where the work of teachers and pupils will be laid before parents and where nationally known speakers will discuss vital educational subjects.

## POSTAL CLERKS ASSAIL PAY CUTS

Protesting against further government pay cuts, Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, declared all civil agencies of the government could be abolished without substantially reducing taxes. In a letter to members of the Senate, Flaherty said further wage cuts are "economically unsound" and would mean "diminished mass purchasing power, which affects business and dries up sources of taxation revenue."

## HUEY LONG'S PROPOSAL

We have loaned the railroads money, and we know they can not pay it back; we have loaned the farmers money and we know they can not pay it back; we have loaned money to many other institutions, and we know they can not pay it back, until, as the Senator from Maryland now very appropriately says, we are reaching the vanishing-point of our national integrity, at least financially speaking, and we are going to have to deal with the problem as a whole. And how are we going to deal with the problem as a whole? There is only one way to do it, and that is for Congress to get down and put into effect a system of inheritance and capital levy taxes to supply the treasury and to decentralize wealth.

That is the only way in which it is ever going to be done. We are chipping around here, taking a chip off here and a whet off there, with too much to eat and the people starving to death, with too many houses and the people with no place to go, when the only sound, safe method by which it can be done is to decentralize the wealth of this country through an inheritance and capital levy and income taxes, if necessary, bonded over such a period of time as will enable us to start a public-works program needed by this government, and shorten the hours of industry, and if necessary of agriculture, to such an extent that we can solve the whole problem instead of a part of it.

If we do not do that we are going to take over the railroads, because they are going to default, and, in fact, they are already defaulting. If we do not do that we are going to take over the banks. We are going to take over the farms. We are going to have a perfect soviet system of government unless we will adopt the sound, sane, capitalistic structure of limiting these surplus fortunes from stagnating the whole country, and keep the wealth spread among the masses, where they can eat what is in the land, and wear what is in the land, and live in the houses that are empty now.—Senator Huey Long of Louisiana.

## WHY RUSSIA WAS NOT RECOGNIZED

"The original refusal of the United States to recognize Russia had nothing to do with the acknowledgment or repudiation of its debt to this country," says Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, in a letter to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

"It had nothing to do with the type of government Russia saw fit to adopt, its communism, or other theories of economic and social relations. Any desire to influence the internal administration of Russia or to express an opinion, either favorable or adverse, upon her form of government, was expressly disclaimed by the United States. It was on an entirely different ground that American recognition was denied. Our refusal was predicated upon the fact that Russia was an enemy state. Despite denials and the concealments and disguises employed by as subtle a propaganda as the world has ever seen, this enmity continues to be the foundation of Soviet foreign policy."

Therefore, says Mr. Colby, "to concede recognition as a friend to a nation that protests she is not a friend, but on the contrary is dedicated to the overthrow of our institutions and sworn to conspire against our peace and security, is unthinkable—a solemn lie, to use the words of Secretary of State Elihu Root." In addition—

"The unhappy experience of Great Britain and Italy, both of whom have decided to cancel trade agreements with Russia, and the equally unsatisfactory experience of France, should silence the clamor of selfish traders who would barter American principles for commercial profit, and a dubious profit, at that."



## Amends Relief Bill To Meet Objections Of President Green

Militant opposition to government labor camps for unemployed workers under the domination of military authorities was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on the bill, sponsored by President Roosevelt, providing for the creation of a civilian conservation corps to be recruited from the ranks of the jobless.

In the domination of the camps by army officers, drilled in governing an institution where the soldiers are deprived of practically all their civil liberties, Green saw the imminent danger to constitutional rights contained in substituting the military code for civil procedure.

### Effect on Wage Standards

He also expressed the fear that the soldier's wage of one dollar a day and his keep would have a sinister effect on wage standards for similar work outside the camps and declared that the government of the United States should pay standard wages for its reforestation and reclamation work without forced labor and military service.

The bill was denounced in vigorous terms also by Chairman William P. Connery, Jr., of the House Labor Committee, who refused to introduce it. The bill was then introduced by Majority Leader Byrns.

Green declared some provisions of the Roosevelt plan were "highly objectionable" and urged that the element of "forced labor" in the proposal be eliminated. Connery announced he could not "father a \$1-a-day wage for married as well as single men" and said that throughout his career in Congress he had sought to maintain living wage rates.

### President Consults Committees

In an endeavor to overcome a rising tide of opposition, President Roosevelt summoned members of the House and Senate Labor Committees to the White House to discuss the measure with him. He failed to win over Connery, who said he could not support the bill in the form proposed by the President. He offered suggestions for amendment of the measure, but they were not received favorably.

The Senate Labor Committee agreed last week to a revised draft of the bill to give reforestation work to 250,000 unemployed men. Chairman Walsh said the bill would be favorably reported Monday and might be taken up that afternoon in the Senate, and that Roosevelt approved.

### Green's Objections Partly Removed

The revised bill is a complete redraft of the measure sent to Congress by the President which would permit him broad authority to carry out his program for creation of a civilian conservation corps and fix the compensation.

The draft was agreed upon after the committee called in William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor head said the revised draft had "very largely" removed labor's objections.

In its present form the bill makes no mention of the protested dollar a day wage level, and calls compensation "cash allowance" rather than pay. Members of the committee said by this means it was made more clearly a relief, rather than an employment measure.

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Cervi  
**UNION FLORIST**  
Funeral Work and Decorations  
a Specialty  
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET  
Telephone MArket 3285 Near Mission Street

### CONSTRUCTION HELD UP

Construction of the \$3,000,000 federal building at the Civic Center of San Francisco has been postponed pending determination of President Roosevelt's new building program. Although the site has been cleared and excavated, awards for actual construction have not been made. The Roosevelt program is said to call for financing of government buildings by bond issues rather than from current revenues.

### CEMENT WORKERS GET RAISE

Officials of the International Cement Corporation in New York announced that they had increased by 10 per cent the hourly and weekly wages of the corporation's employees in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Kansas. The wage boost, it was stated, was made because the corporation had been able to raise the price of cement 10 cents a barrel in the four states.

### CHAIN STORE TAX INVALID

The United States Supreme Court on March 13 held invalid the Florida chain store tax law. The law was attacked by leading chain-store operators, but was upheld by the Florida State Supreme Court. The United States Supreme Court ruled that the law was invalid because store owners whose chains lay entirely in one county were taxed at a lower rate than those whose stores were scattered over several counties.

### OHIO OLD-AGE PENSION BILL

The Ohio House of Representatives passed the old-age pension bill by a vote of 91 to 36. The bill is sponsored by the Ohio State Federation of Labor, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Old-Age Security League.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following deaths of members of local unions have been recorded since last report: Michael J. Stephens, member of Municipal Trackmen's Union No. 518, on March 23; Daniel Kummer, Milk Drivers' Union No. 226, on March 22; Dennis J. Meyers, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, March 23; William H. Dalton Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers' Union No. 85, on March 24.

### FORMER UNION OFFICIALS JAILED

Judge Knott in General Sessions in New York sentenced Sam Kaplan, former president of Local 306, Motion Picture Machine Operators' Protective Union of Greater New York, and Theodore Greenberg, former member of the executive board, to six months in the penitentiary, following their conviction on charges of coercion for expelling nine members. Kaplan and the other officers of the union were ousted by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators last year.

## EVERYTHING

FOR THE  
HOME

EASY TERMS

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
BUNSTER & SAXE  
1049 MARKET STREET

## PREPARE FOR APRIL 7

While the San Francisco Board of Supervisors debates the question as to whether a beverage commission shall be created for the purpose or regulation shall be in the hands of the Police Commission, local brewers are busy as the proverbial bird dog arranging plans for meeting the demand for beer when it becomes legal at 12:01 a. m. on April 7.

Whistles of three San Francisco breweries will be the signal for the start of trucks and special trains already loaded with the heretofore forbidden beverage for points throughout the Western states.

A fourteen-car train, it is said, will make a quick dash for Los Angeles, and forty-five trucks will be used in delivering beer to San Francisco groceries and restaurants.

Airplanes will be used to transport beer to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

### POLITICAL TECHNOCRACY

Governmental machinery: A marvelous labor-saving device which enables ten men to do the work of one.—Publishers' Syndicate.

## Senator From Alabama Blocks Huge Subsidy for Steamships

Reversing the policy of flouting Congress which he had pursued throughout his term of office, former Postmaster General Brown failed to muster courage to sign a \$10,000,000 ocean mail subsidy that had been condemned by the Senate.


Brown was all set to award a contract for payments of \$1,000,000 a year for ten years for hauling mail from Philadelphia to Liverpool, England. The day before the deal was scheduled for consummation, Senator Hugo L. Black, Democrat of Alabama, brought it to the attention of the Senate and, over the opposition of Senator "Dave" Reed, "standpatter" of Pennsylvania, secured adoption of a resolution declaring the transaction was against public policy.

Brown's determination to put the subsidy through was complicated by the fact that two bids were submitted, while he had anticipated only one—from a favored shipping concern, controlled by the House of Morgan.

The question is now on the desk of Postmaster General Farley, who declares it will be some time before he can get to it.

## THE CORRECT NEW STYLES

OF

 **W.L. DOUGLAS**  
Shoes

UNION STORE FOR MEN UNION  
NOW IN STOCK SHOES

**R. A. French**  
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd



## President Green Hails Passage of Beer Bill

Organized labor's long fight for modification of the Volstead act ended in victory when the Cullen-Harrison beer bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt. The bill became a law just nine days after the President had recommended it to Congress.

Enactment of the beer bill was hailed by labor as marking social and economic progress. "It is a distinct step forward upon the road to economic recovery" and "will provide work for many thousands of idle people," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said.

### Federation Receives Pen

President Roosevelt used four pens in signing the bill, which were given to Senator Harrison, Representative Cullen, the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion.

The new law legalizes the sale of beer and wine of not more than 3.2 per cent alcoholic content, by weight. It becomes effective April 7 in all states having no enforcement act. Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead act estimates this means beer will be sold in twenty-three states.

Signing of the bill was the signal for activity in breweries all over the country. In Milwaukee thousands clamored for jobs at eight big breweries.

### Hundreds of Thousands Helped

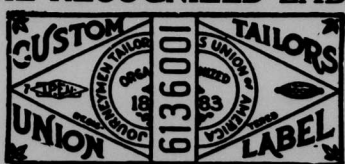
"The final enactment of the beer bill into law marks a distinct step forward upon the road to economic recovery," Mr. Green said following its passage. "In operation it will provide work opportunities for many thousands of idle people. Every community in the nation will be helped economically. It is difficult to correctly estimate the number of idle people who will be given work through the rehabilitation of the breweries and through the demand which will be created for farm products, supplies and material. It is clear, however, that the number of people who will be accorded an opportunity to work, as a result of the enactment of the beer measure, will run into hundreds of thousands.

"Labor advocated the enactment of the beer bill for economic as well as social reasons. The direct beneficial and helpful effect which it will have upon the unemployment situation will be manifested quickly. It will be reflected in the building of brewing manufacturing plants, in the modernization and repair of others, in increased transportation, truckage and hauling and in the demand for materials and supplies which go into building construction and into beer manufacturing. Besides, the enactment of this law will satisfy a social demand for the manufacture and sale of a beverage which has been determined by Congress to be non-intoxicating."

### HE OVERLOOKED A BET

Mr. Insull wasn't so supernaturally slick as you may have heard. If he had only managed to stick around a little longer, look at the dent he could have put in the R. F. C.—Macon "Telegraph."

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET

### WILL EXPLAIN BARTER MOVEMENT

One of the leaders among the militant unemployed workers of Seattle, Carl Brannin, secretary of the Unemployed Citizens' League, will speak at the weekly forum of San Francisco local of the Socialist party next Thursday night, March 30, at 8 o'clock, on the barter movement in Seattle. The development of the barter movement in the Northwest city won nation-wide notice and has served as a model to citizens in other sections in gaining some measure of their demands. Brannin, in addition to being secretary of the League, was formerly editor of "The Unemployed Citizen," which was combined "The Vanguard." Following his address, a question and discussion period will be conducted. Admission is free.

### WYOMING COAL MINERS' AGREEMENT

After conferences held in the district offices on March 8, officers of District No. 22 and representatives of the Southern Wyoming coal operators and the Union Pacific Coal Company agreed to a continuance of the present agreement in all its terms and wage rates, extending from May 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934, according to the "Wyoming Labor Journal."

## Bridge Contractors Make Wage Refunds

Admitting that his firm had paid laborers \$4 a day instead of the \$5.50 set up by the Golden Gate Bridge District, H. H. Hilp of the contracting firm of Barrett & Hilp, which has the contract for approaches to the bridge, said that checks were being sent out to make up the difference.

A few carpenters had been employed as apprentices at \$5.50 a day instead of the \$8 a day prescribed for carpenters.

These admissions were made at a hearing held by the state labor commissioner on Tuesday last, and an order was issued to correct the wage violations.

Arthur Johnson, attorney for the commission, asserted that no apprenticeship wages were provided in the bridge scale. He said Barrett & Hilp probably were liable to a fine of \$10 a day for each violation and that he would refer decision to Frank C. MacDonald, labor commissioner.

The company turned over its complete payrolls and canceled checks to the commission for investigation. Hilp declared the firm would live up to the scale completely, though the rulings might work a hardship in some cases. Johnson said no fines were contemplated, in view of payments being made.

The action of the commissioner was in response to various complaints made by unions interested in the bridge work that the specifications as to wages were not being observed.

## Singhalese Example In Trade Unionism

Workers in the big island of Ceylon, south of India, have built up a strong trade union movement in ten years, by following sound trade union tactics, allowing no divisions in their ranks and striving to improve their condition now instead of in some far distant Utopian future. The story, told by the International Federation of Trade Unions, will come as a surprise to many, who have thought of Ceylon as a backward country in which a labor movement could not exist, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

Ten years ago a Ceylon worker, A. E. Goonesinha, set about the task of organizing his fellow workers, and today the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress is one of the most powerful organizations in India. The congress includes chauffeurs, hotel and domestic workers, seamen, street car workers, clerical workers, tailors and peasants.

Organization was difficult, because Ceylon is divided into huge tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations and the employers were bitterly hostile to organization of the workers. Goonesinha's reply to the employers' combined offensive was to bring about strike after strike, forcing the unwilling employers to come to reason. Today almost all the trade unions in Ceylon are recognized by the employers. As a result of an agreement joint machinery for the settlement of disputes has been set up and most controversies are settled by arbitration and negotiation.

Organization has been made systematically and methodically; much remains to be won, but the workers have been progressing on sound trade union lines. In their militancy they are second to none, but they do not waste much time on academic discussion. They believe in the dictum, "An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory."

### EAGER FOR THE CHASE

Teacher (in geography lesson)—Now, can anybody tell me where we find mangoes? Knowing Little Boy—Yes, miss, wherever woman goes.—Boston "Transcript."

### JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED

**\$77.50**

**A Remarkably Well-Built Bed**  
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

**Eastern Outfitting Company**

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at  
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised!

**J. ALLEC**

**DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS**

Main Office and Works

2140 FOLSOM STREET

PHONE HEMLOCK 3131



## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

On Wednesday, April 26, members of the International Typographical Union will again be called upon to voice their opinions at a referendum election. The proposition was initiated by New York Union and proposes the repeal of Section 4, Article XI, 1932 I. T. U. General Laws (Section 7, Article XI, 1933 General Laws), which limits the minimum work-week to five days and prevents an assessment for unemployment relief of more than 1 per cent, and insert in lieu thereof a section permitting "for such period as deemed necessary a four- or five-day" week, with no reference made to assessments.

Frank Billington, for twenty years foreman of the stereotype department of the Oakland "Tribune," passed away recently. Mr. Billington was well known in printing circles and was prominent in the various bodies of the Masonic fraternity. Three sons of the deceased are in the employ of the "Tribune," one of whom is in the composing room.

After suspending publication on March 6, the "United States Daily," Washington, D. C., edited by David Lawrence, well known authority in governmental matters, is again being issued, but will appear weekly instead of daily. It is announced a composite issue of each day's governmental activities will be carried as well as a law section carrying texts of various court decisions.

According to "Editor and Publisher," a publication entitled "Official World's Fair Weekly" will be issued in Chicago this year during the Century of Progress Exposition in that city. There will be 23 issues, and it is intended to solicit general advertising, a net paid circulation of 175,000 being guaranteed.

The Progressive Club will hold a meeting next Sunday, April 2, in the Labor Temple. All members of the union are cordially invited to attend.

Bear in mind that April is Union Label, Card and Button month.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Class will tell, and the powers that be mighty soon discovered they couldn't discard them and continue publishing. Ergo, Operator Johnny Branch and Apprentice France Lambert are all over the place like spots on a leopard, once again genuine and acknowledged "sit" holders after a two weeks' layoff.

From the gladvertising campaign staged by Barney O'Neill it might be surmised he was on a moist diet. But, no, not Barney. Nor will it make

him sore as a flock of bunions to blazon the cause, which was the advent of a Miss O'Neill in the O'Neill domicile.

"In these tough times, if we want to eat we must think," was the way Mrs. Lowe doped it out. "You do the thinking and I'll help with the eating," obligingly acquiesced Mrs. Rudisil.

"The trouble in the tree tops," avers Gorilla Schmidt, "comes from faulty division, to wit and as follows: Too many monkeys and too few cocoanuts."

That celebrated golden smile of Jimmy Donnelly's is absent when he looks at Chester Beers. Chester, he says, won't hold extended or any oral communion with him.

Signs of the times: "Gimme the loan of a half," sez Henno, a sub. "Boy, do I look like Santa Claus?" retorted Mackey, another sub.

It's a pleasure to record that C. V. Liggett, former local Merg tickler, vacated the Home a few weeks ago and got back on his sit in Ada, Okla. Home doctors decided C. V. was not tubercular, but they did allow as how he should stay and rest up awhile, the which Liggett wasn't at all delinquent in acknowledging by staying. Interestingly he writes of Colorado Springs' famous resort, how considerate the treatment accorded residents, of the quick results obtained through climate, care and food, and of relations between residents brought about by their belief in the superiority or inferiority of one ailment as against another ailment.

Berkeley already is responding in a big way to the vastness of the Bay bridge, so Johnny Dow explains the up-and-coming spirit of his home town. He points to the new 3-cents-a-day plan of Alameda County doctors and hospitals for furnishing medical care to folks bright enough to live there.

The contract for publishing official city notices expired March 31, and that work goes to the "Chronicle," which underbid this paper.

It's a hard old world for untrammelled American citizens, lamented Phil Scott. If they don't get 'em with real estate movements down in L. A., they do with planes in San Leandro.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Golden Gate Park and environs were shown some plain and fancy bicycling last week. The exhibition was presented by "Swede" Nelson and "Irish" Sullivan, and what a show the boys put on. Over the roads, paths, uphill, over uncultivated areas they sped. It is written in holy writ that "as ye sow so shall ye reap." The boys did the reaping, for an hour out from their starting point they started back and the gentle downward slopes of their outbound ride took the appearance of gigantic mountains when they started home, and what had been an hour's ride developed into about a three hours' walk.

We of this chapel have always taken pride in its decorative scheme. We have, perhaps, the finest slipboard in town, a bulletin board that is the last word, and about the room are pictures of men famous for the advancement of the "art of ye printed pages." It yet remained for E. L. Walker to add a further touch of the artistic. "Doc" has installed a three-fold screen of wooden material to ward off the cold air that hits his back which, at the same time, gives an air of a studio. Linotyping "ain't what she used to be," remarks the old-timer; "now they're doing it behind tea-room screens."

Believing in a direct protest of the wage-cutting by Compton Dairy Lunch, a letter has been addressed to that organization regretting their action in the wage matter and calling attention to the patronage given by members of this chapel. Art Martin of the proofroom was the author of the letter and had the signatures of chapel members 100 per cent. Let us hope that the Compton organization take heed of the protests made and rescind their wage-cutting order.

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Social events in local Mailer circles, sponsored by Eugene Pritchard, live-wire apprentice at the "Chronicle" chapel, were two bicycle outing parties, in which the following members participated: Eugene Pritchard, Paul Lutz, George Wyatt, Al Barbrack, George Spang, R. Roebeling, Nick Spang, George Murray, Leroy Bennetts and George Dahl. Al Barbrack, a former wheelman, performed some clever fancy riding, while that veteran wheelman, George Wyatt, astonished his fellow wheelmen with his scientific pedaling and remarkable staying power "on a bicycle built for two"—the front seat of a tandem. Wednesday noon, weekly, is the time set for future outings. All members of printing trades are cordially invited to participate. For further particulars communicate with Eugene Pritchard.

Quinn Richmond, "Examiner" chapel, suffered a severe laceration of the right leg in operating a bundle-tying machine a few nights ago. During the past year two other members of that chapel operating this machine suffered painful injuries, one of which may prove permanent. It is said the operators of this bundle-tying machine are not protected by the proper safeguards. It is a matter that should be looked into at once.

Robert Hearn and Ernest Medley, who have been sick for some time, are reported as not convalescing as rapidly as was anticipated.

Thomas F. Burke had the cast removed from his leg last week. Looking the picture of health, and viewing the "ups and downs" of life optimistically, he expects to enjoy a little outdoor life soon with the aid of crutches.

Dominic Del Carlo returned to work last week with no apparent after-effects from the severe injuries he suffered recently.

The names of William E. Towne and Earl Davis of the "Daily News" chapel head the list of some fifteen members of the larger chapels of Big Six opposing the establishment of unlimited assessments or a four-day week. Members of Big Six have experienced to date a 30 per cent cut in their means of living and \$8,500,000 loss in wages since 1930; relief to unemployed, \$4,500,000; 208,000 days of work on the newspapers have been taken from the regulars in the past two years and given to unemployed members. This is no time to bring on a dispute on unlimited assessments or a four-day week, while the five-day week is in process of adjustment. The four-day week proposition should be voted down. It will be submitted to a referendum on April 26.

The Los Angeles Mailers' Union still pays per capita to the M. T. D. U. "By locals doing so," the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. has stated, "it affords mailers 'identity' and 'local autonomy.'"

Writing in the Los Angeles "Citizen" of March 24 the Los Angeles Mailer scribe says: "Mailers No. 9 continues to be one of the mighty few Mailers' unions in the United States who do not help their down-and-out members." In a previous issue of the "Citizen" No. 9's scribe unburies his mind as follows: "Half the things this union does are in violation of the law; for instance, fining men not laying off their sixth day; the law provides 'that a penalty not to exceed a day's pay may be assessed by referendum vote.' To date this union has never done that, and one proposition was defeated fining men 50 per cent of a day's pay. Legally, a regular could work his sixth day and not pay a fine, and any fines in the past could be appealed and beaten." As no such violations of law and desertion of unemployed members occur in "outlaw" locals, No. 9 Mailers might profit by casting their lot with those of the "outlaws."

Buy union-made goods. Put union men to work.

### JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets

MEMBER OF

and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

## PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All members of the I. T. U. are invited to attend

LABOR TEMPLE  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets

Meeting will be called at 1:30 in the afternoon

Sunday, April 2, 1933

D. N. Bonnington, Vice-Pres.

H. J. Benz, Secy.



## HOSPITALIZATION PLAN

Twenty to thirty thousand persons can be provided with all necessary hospital care at a cost to each person of 3 cents a day under the hospitalization plan of the Alameda County Medical Society, made public this week by Dr. Charles A. Dukes.

Arrangements have been completed between the Alameda County society, composed of 450 doctors, and nine hospitals to organize a mutual hospital association for carrying out the "health insurance plan," Dr. Dukes said. The State Medical Society will hear further details at its meeting next month in Del Monte.

The 450 doctors in the county society already are furnishing medical care at what patients who can pay are able to give to the work. The doctors are divided into districts according to residence, and their services furnished in alphabetical order to applicants who apply at the existing clinics, hospitals and agencies.

The most widespread application in America of the "Wilbur" plan for low cost medical care, Dr. Dukes said, will be undertaken within three or four weeks, when the hospitalization plan is put into effect.

## MISS PERKINS ON WOMEN'S WAGES

"As heartily as I can, I wish to urge that these measures to set up minimum wage standards for women be enacted into law," said Miss Frances Perkins in her valedictory as New York's industrial commissioner. Continuing, she said: "In the present depression, the wages of women have slipped downward faster than the wages of men and faster than the cost of living. Fair-minded industrialists, willing to pay fair wages, are obliged to compete with those keeping wages as low as they can. I have heard of wages for women being as low as \$1.50 a week." In a similar plea for a shorter working week, Miss Perkins said: "As it is now, some persons are working seven full days a week, while others have no work at all, but are walking the streets."

## Your Favorite Orchestra Leader Will Perform at Musicians' Ball

The annual grand ball of the Musicians' Union, to be held in the Civic Auditorium Friday evening, April 21, is expected to be "the largest affair of its kind ever to be held in this or any city in the entire country, according to the committee in charge, which is headed by Charles H. Kennedy as chairman and Raymond T. Danis as secretary.

The orchestra will be augmented to 100 picked musicians, to be led by the following nationally known leaders: Tom Gerun, Ted Fio Rito, Anson Weeks, Jay Brower, Walter Kelsey, Meredith Wilson, Jess Stafford, Walt Roesner, John Wolohan, Walter Beban, Jess Norman, Eddie Peabody, Val Valente, Tom Coakley and many more of the popular radio and dance stars of the bay cities.

Last year's event was the outstanding dance classic of 1932, and the advance ticket sale this year promises to make it "bigger than ever." The admission is 50 cents, and tickets may be had at 230 Jones street, or at the box office the night of the ball. The committee says: "This is an opportunity to meet your favorite star face to face and help to make this an evening of frivolous and harmonious entertainment. You and your organization can help us to instill some gaiety and joy into the 'City That Knows How,' and endeavor to dispel the glooms and once more bring back happy times, by getting behind this mammoth show."

## HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

## ARE YOU WEARING AN "ASH-CAN HAT"?

One out of eight men wears an "ash-can hat," declares a card circulated by the United Hatters of North America, which says that "2,000,000 derbies and soft felt hats are dug out of city refuse dumps and scows, hastily cleaned and made over, then sold at low prices, and sometimes exposing their wearers to disease." You can protect yourself from this danger by buying a hat with the union label of the United Hatters of North America sewed under the sweatband. Hats bearing the union label are made of new materials, declares the union.

## BUILDERS FIGHT REPEAL

Branding recommendations of the Senate fact-finding committee for abolition of the contractors' bureau as "replete with misinformation and entirely unjustified," the California State Builders' Exchange has launched a campaign to prevent repeal of the contractors' registration act. Charging that the committee appears to have been "overwhelmed by a handful of disgruntled contractors whose illegal operations have been curbed by operation of the law," Ralph Homann of Los Angeles, president of the exchange, said the entire building industry stands as a unit in favor of the act.

## LABOR'S ENEMY WINS

E. L. Cord, labor hating manufacturer of the Cord and Auburn automobiles, who waged a bitter battle against union airplane pilots last year, has won his fight for control of the Aviation Corporation, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York. As a result of additional purchases of the company's stock, Cord has taken complete control and has been elected chairman of the board of directors. The old board of directors resigned when advised that Cord had purchased a controlling stock interest.

In the battle for proxies for control of the board of directors of the Aviation Corporation last November, President Green of the American Federation of Labor denounced Cord as an enemy of labor, declaring he had shown a most antagonistic attitude toward organized workers in the industries he dominated.

President Green sided with the old management and expressed the hope that Cord would lose. "The American Federation of Labor firmly believes that if Cord secures control and through such control dominates the Aviation Corporation, which in turn owns American Airways, Inc., one of the largest air transport systems in the world, it means an attack on labor, which, of course, labor will resist to the utmost," Green said in a letter to LaMotte T. Cohu, then president of the Aviation Corporation.

Cord made a bid for public sympathy by charging that the bankers were behind the management of the Aviation Corporation and were seeking to prevent him from obtaining control. Labor's answer to this was that the interests then in control were fairer to the organized workers than Cord.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

Phone HEMlock 3760

## Henry's Dairy Lunch

FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

## UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone MARKET 6000  
1148 HARRISON STREET  
VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

## WAGNER RELIEF BILLS

Three unemployment relief bills have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Wagner of New York.

The first bill would set up a bureau to be known as the United States Employment Service within the Department of Labor, which would assist states in establishing uniform public employment offices and would share their expense.

The second measure would permit corporations to deduct from federal taxes 30 per cent of the funds set aside for "unemployment wage reserves," either voluntary or compulsory, when the wage reserve payments were not deducted from gross corporation income as operating expenses.

Under the third measure the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could finance "useful and necessary" public works through purchase of the securities of states, municipalities and other governmental agencies. The measure is similar to the senator's bill which was passed by the last Senate but failed in the House.

The bill also provides for loans to private companies to build self-liquidating public works and markets and for loans to be used in marketing agricultural surpluses.

## HAS NOT WITHDRAWN

The president of the International Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 8, in a letter to the Labor Clarion, calls attention to a "misleading statement regarding our participation in the 'United Front Mooney Conference,'" and declares that his organization has not withdrawn. The story complained of appeared in the issue of March 7, and credited Walter Cowan of the Miscellaneous Workers' Union with the statement that "International Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8" was among the organizations "which have either withdrawn . . . or whose delegates have withdrawn."

## Communists Jailed in New York For Urging Payment by Banks

On the day when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the State Banking Department authorized 135 banks in the metropolis to open for the transaction of regular banking business three men, said to be communists, passed out circulars in Union Square calling on small depositors, workers and professional people to demand that their banks pay their accounts in full immediately.

Police authorities arrested them on the charge of disorderly conduct. Later the charge was changed, on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Ray Leo, to violation of the law that prohibits acts endangering the public peace. The men were held in \$500 bail each and will be tried in Special Sessions. Leo told the court that the distribution of the circulars was "almost equivalent to treason in view of the President's proclamation."

Efficient Part Time Auditing and Bookkeeping

## MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

Phone EXbrook 7265 318 S. F. LABOR TEMPLE

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN

of the International Association of Machinists  
when having work done on your car

## Auto Mechanics' Union

Phone MARKET 0170

UNION STORE

## BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of March 24, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as corrected in regard to the report of the trustees of the Hall Association, which should read as of the end of February, 1933, instead of December, 1932.

**Credentials**—From Waiters No. 30, for Sam Taback, vice John King; Chauffeurs, W. Folsom, vice J. Silberstein. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council read and filed. From Senator Roy Fellom and Assemblymen Thomas A. Moloney, with reference to the state school-book fund. From Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18182, protesting against the granting of a charter to any other cleaning organization. From Musicians' Union No. 6, stating it will hold its annual ball in the Civic Auditorium, Friday evening, April 21, 1933, and inviting members of organized labor and friends to attend same. From California State Automobile Association, with reference to the misapprehension that the American Automobile Association and the California State Automobile Association are one. They are not.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Mr. Harry Strelitz, stating that KFRC radio station will put on a prosperity ball if sponsored by the Labor Council.

Requests Complied With—From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, stating that the Western Auto Supply Company has just replaced a contract for the printing of two million copies of their eight-page tabloid with a union print shop. From Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, requesting assistance in reorganizing the Mission district, by urging members of organized labor to demand the Clerks' union button; insist on seeing the button. From the State Council of Carpenters, stating it will hold its annual convention in San Jose, April 29 and 30, and extending an invitation to Secretary O'Connell to address them. From Milk Drivers' Union, requesting the Coun-

cil's indorsement against the passage of the proposed raw milk ordinance. Are in favor of the continuance of the present handling of milk.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy of the Laundry Workers' Union with the Cadillac Laundry, it was stated that the company was willing to meet the representative of the union for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of their differences; the matter was laid over to allow for the arrangement of the visit of such a committee. In the matter of communication from the Down Town Association, seeking the Council's assistance in persuading the assessor to reduce the valuation of assessments on land and improvements, committee extended an invitation to Assessor Wolden to attend the next meeting of the committee and explain the status and possibilities of making such reductions. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—California Importing Company is worthy of the patronage of organized labor; Vogel Bros.' market also. Culinary Workers—Compton's restaurants are unfair; requested members of organized labor not to patronize; are alarmed as to how they will handle the beer problem. Musicians—Have been notified by the Warfield and Golden Gate Theaters of a cut in wages of 37½ per cent; have been able to ward off the putting of this demand into effect. Theatrical Federation—Embassy Theater has suffered severe losses in fighting labor in this city; thanked all for assistance. Bakery Drivers—Are continuing their fight against the Roma Baking Company; Public Food Stores will discontinue their patronage of products of Roma Bakery; are making better progress with chain stores than with independent stores in eliminating non-union bread; have had some good results from letter sent out by the Council; bread distributed by charities furnished largely from non-union bakeries. Shoe Clerks—Mission district is not all bad; stores down town are largest offenders. Typographical—Mr. Beck is not a member of their union. Lithographers—Pledged support to Bakery Drivers and Culinary Workers and requested a demand for their label.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—Secretary O'Connell gave a very interesting resume of the work of the Legislature in Sacramento.

**New Business**—Moved to appoint a committee of ten to devise ways and means of bringing before the public the use of the union label, card and button; motion carried.

Moved, that the secretary communicate with the Central Councils on the Pacific Coast advising them to prevail on all breweries to have the label appear on their printing and lithographing; motion carried.

Receipts, \$481.46; expenses, \$223.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button. Also to patronize the Municipal railway whenever possible.

J. O'C.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

## PHIL BENEDETTI

The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400  
MArket 9562

San Francisco

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President  
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary

## UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882  
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.  
New Funeral Home and Chapel  
Telephone Mission 0276

## MAKE DRIVE A SUCCESS

By JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department,  
A. F. of L.

During the April Union Label Campaign sponsored by the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, there will be ample opportunity for all members of organized labor to do some real constructive work for the trade union movement.

Thousands of trade unionists are out of work and many others are working part time because of lack of demand for the commodities which they produce. Part of this condition is brought about by the general unemployment situation, but a large number of our fellow trades unionists are idle simply because of lack of demand for union labeled goods and union services.

These men and women are victims of the carelessness of trade unionists, who for one reason or another fail to use their power of purchase to discriminate against the products of non-unionists. Now is the time to bring about a decided change for the common good. Union wages and union conditions can not be maintained without the support of all trade unionists. This is especially true of all members of trade unions who have a union label, shop card or working button to exploit.

During the April Union Label Campaign it should be a privilege, as well as a duty, to co-operate wholeheartedly with the committee having this work in charge. By arranging for and securing attendance at mass meetings, urging members of organized labor to take an active part in the campaign, distributing literature on the union label, visiting merchants and urging them to place union labeled goods on sale, much good can be done in every locality.

Responsibility for the success of the campaign rests upon every member of a trade union in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The success of the campaign means a greater demand for the union label and union services, a more militant and loyal labor movement and the employment of thousands of trade unionists under standard union conditions.

## TEACHERS' TENURE THREATENED

Abolition of teachers' tenure was voted by the State Senate on Monday last. With practically no opposition, the Senate approved the Rich bill, which provides that probationary employees heretofore classified as permanent shall be subject to provisions relating to probationary employees.

## CATCHING UP WITH NATURE

Teacher—Why did Joshua command the sun to stand still? Tommy—I guess it didn't agree with his watch.—Boston "Transcript."

# Buy American

AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING  
FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL  
YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE  
ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND  
WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CON-  
FIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR  
PATRONAGE

## Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges  
111 Seventh Street  
Phone Market 7070

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Embassy Theater, Market near Seventh  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dread-  
naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## O'Connell Reports on Legislative Matters

John A. O'Connell's weekly report to the Labor Council as legislative agent was of more than passing interest last week, outlining as it did the progress of legislative measures suggested by the State Federation of Labor and the various local unions.

Among the measures reported on was the bill for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law. This vicious law, which makes possible petty persecutions unworthy of a great state, had a fair chance for repeal, or at least it might have been amended to remove some of its more pernicious provisions. But, said O'Connell, a public hearing was held, which was attended by a large delegation of "reds." One of these, while haranguing the committee, was asked by a member whether, in case of war, he would fight for the country. He refused to answer. The inference was plain, and the committee lost interest in the argument.

### "Reds" in Usual Role

Another incident that aroused the animosity of the committee occurred when the recent murderous assault on President Roosevelt was mentioned. The crowd of "reds" laughed uproariously. Had "the little red brothers" stayed away from Sacramento, said O'Connell, there might have been a chance for repeal.

The unemployment relief measure, providing for the six-hour day and five-day week on public work, was favorably reported by the labor committee of the Assembly. It has since been passed by that body. This bill was opposed by the radicals for some reason.

Bills amending the workmen's compensation law sponsored by the labor representatives received a favorable report from the Assembly committee, O'Connell reported.

Opposition to teachers' tenure was reported to be strong in the Senate, and the teachers must place their reliance on the Assembly, said O'Connell. The bill forbidding employment by the state of relatives of officials was amended to include relatives of the legislators. "So I think that bill will be killed," said the legislative agent.

The Assembly is inclined to favor the bill for unemployment reserves, but delegations of "reds" have for some reason joined with the employers in opposing it, said O'Connell. He thought it would be favorably reported and said the Assembly was inclined to adopt it. However, the Senate, which he declared was dominated by the corporation lobby, was an obstacle to its enactment.

### Prison Labor Considered

The jute mill at the San Quentin penitentiary is an obstacle to the measure prohibiting the sale of prison-made goods in California. Under the federal Hawes-Cooper bill prison-made goods from other states may be barred from sale in those states which themselves prohibit sale of such goods within their borders. A law already on the statute books of the states makes effective the federal law, but it is inoperative until the terms of that law are complied with. A. B. 408, bearing on the subject, will be the subject of a public hearing this week with the prison board, when the closing of the jute mill was to be discussed.

Four bills introduced by Assemblyman Dempster of Los Angeles suggested by the Mooney trials are being considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and are being strongly urged, but again the "red" element had taken a position detrimental to their passage. One of the bills has been favorably reported by the committee.

The bill amending the eight-hour law for women to include workers in the motion picture industry has been reported for passage.

The section of the bill for the regulation of

laundries which prohibited the conduct of such enterprises in basements was eliminated in committee, and the amended measure may pass.

O'Connell stated that the effort to have enacted the bill regulating trade schools has been abandoned for fear of injury to legitimate schools. The matter, he said, could be handled under present statutes by the labor commissioner.

### WATER DEPARTMENT REPORT

Water department profits for the first seven months of the fiscal year were \$249,406, although the gross income for the period decreased \$100,192, it is reported by Nelson A. Eckart, manager of the department. February net income was \$157,948. Expenses have decreased in accord with decreased gross revenues, it was reported. Chief savings were in payment to the East Bay Utilities District for water, decreased pumping charges and decreases in bond interest due to redemption of \$1,000,000 of bonds in the last year.

### BARBERS' LAW IS SAFE

The effort to repeal the California barber law and abolish the State Board of Barber Examiners was blocked in the Assembly when the two bills were tabled in committee by unanimous vote. The law was declared to have been of inestimable benefit to the public by preventing insanitary practices in barber shops. The barbers found no difficulty in convincing the legislators of the merits of the measure.

### CONFERENCE MEETS AT SAN MATEO

The California Conference of Typographical Unions will meet in regular quarterly session in the Masonic Temple, Howard avenue and Park road, Burlingame, Calif., Sunday, April 9, 1933. The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of Palo Alto Typographical Union No. 521 and San Mateo Typographical Union No. 624. The business session, which convenes at 2 o'clock p. m., is expected to be interesting to delegates and visitors, and reports of activities of the Conference, its officers, counsellor and delegates, as well as consideration of and advice in the determination of policy of member unions in regard to present-day problems, will engage their attention for several hours. The board of directors meets at 1 o'clock p. m.

### Deputy Labor Commissioner Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease

L. B. Mallory, deputy state labor commissioner of Fresno, died suddenly from a heart attack at the Hotel Oakland in Oakland, shortly after 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. His death followed a car crash from which Mallory and his wife escaped uninjured.

Mallory was summoned to a conference with Frank C. MacDonald, state labor commissioner, and T. A. Reardon, director of industrial relations. The conference was to have taken place Wednesday. Mallory and Mrs. Mallory, driving from Fresno, encountered rain as they neared Oakland.

On East Fourteenth street Mallory, who was driving on the car tracks, felt his car skid suddenly. He swerved sharply and crashed into two machines standing at the curbing. Outside of a pair of bent fenders no damage was done.

Mallory drove to the Hotel Oakland and registered. Several hours later he died suddenly. Mrs. Mallory collapsed and was taken to Providence Hospital.

### Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of  
**HIGH-GRADE GOODS**  
Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeside 1246  
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.  
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO  
Phone MIssion 5744

## Reductions in Wages Sought by Theaters

Much dissatisfaction and unrest have been occasioned among the theatrical and amusement crafts in San Francisco because of drastic reductions in salaries inaugurated by local theaters under court orders in receivership cases. The orders have been complied with under protest in some cases, but there is strong evidence that some of the crafts affected are growing restless under the arbitrary sweeping away of wage conditions which have taken many years of organized effort to acquire. In one case the Musicians' Union has flatly refused to accept a 25 per cent cut.

But the San Francisco workers are not alone in this respect. Advices from New York indicate that a coast-to-coast battle is being waged against wage reductions in these crafts. Some of the unions are facing reductions as high as 50 and 66½ per cent. In certain cities the unions have been successful in warding off the raids on the pay envelope, especially in well organized districts. During the last few weeks the onslaught on wages has been more general than since the depression began. Actors and actresses of the legitimate stage are among those affected, although motion picture operators, stage hands and musicians are more generally involved.

Some of the big circuits are said to be trying to force through reductions of 50 per cent, and in many places this has resulted in strikes. A twenty-four hour strike was won by the theatrical crafts in Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Paramount-Publix houses endeavored to enforce reductions.

Colorado is on the verge of a state-wide strike as the result of a demand by all the Paramount-Publix theaters for a cut of 66½ per cent in the wages of operators.

Picture studios in New York made a demand for a 50 per cent reduction in the wages of employees, but met with resistance, and the matter is now being arbitrated.

### New York Theaters Admit Defeat

In New York, the nation's biggest theatrical center, the League of New York Theaters has virtually admitted defeat in the battle to cut the wages of union stagehands and musicians. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the league, announced the organization realized its "helplessness to fight the unions" and that it would adopt a policy of watchful waiting. In theatrical circles his statement was interpreted as a tacit admission of defeat.

Threats to close all theaters in Indianapolis for an indefinite period have been made by owners following failure of wage conferences between the moving picture operators, stage hands and musicians' local unions. Unorganized employees of the theaters—between 800 and 1000 workers—have accepted wage cuts, some as much as 50 per cent, managers said.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

### Printing Orders For APRIL

—the month designated by the American Federation of Labor to direct particular attention to the Union Label, Card and Button.



Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL



## Yerba Buena Tunnel Bids Are Submitted

Another step toward construction of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge was taken on Tuesday last, when bids were opened for the bridge tunnel and anchorages on Yerba Buena Island. The low bid was submitted by the Clinton Construction Company, which offered to do the work for \$1,821,292, as against the estimate of \$2,280,465.

The tunnel through the island is described as the largest in diameter of any in the world. Seven bids were submitted, and they were opened in the supervisors' chambers at the City Hall by Earl Lee Kelley, state director of public works, in the presence of a large crowd of interested citizens.

Charles L. Purcell, chief engineer for the bridge, is quoted as saying that on the basis of bids opened thus far "the bridge proper probably can be built for \$55,000,000, as compared to the \$62,000,000 for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has consented to underwrite the bonds."

With the object of speeding up the beginning of work on the bridge, a suit has been filed by the Toll Bridge Authority to test the validity of legislation supporting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation contract.

Bids for the construction of the San Francisco cable anchorage, the cost of which is estimated by the engineers at \$1,362,000, were opened Wednesday last.

### CONSOLIDATES SCHOOL DISTRICTS

By a vote of 10 to 1 the Assembly Committee on Education has favorably reported out the major bill in the State Chamber of Commerce legislative program—the proposed consolidation of 3600 school districts of California into 297, according to Sacramento advices.

### NEGRO LABOR LEADER TO SPEAK

Frank Crosswaith, New York negro union organizer and labor leader, who is known as the foremost orator of the Socialist party in America, will speak at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, Wednesday night, April 5, under the auspices of San Francisco local of the Socialist party. His subject will be "Socialism, Fact or Fancy?" Crosswaith is probably best known through his work as special organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its fight to rescue the Pullman Porters and maids from slave conditions and give them the status of men and women.

### Problem of Homeless Wanderers Pronounced National Emergency

One of the most difficult problems facing social workers today is the care of the homeless, wandering people who in their search for jobs travel the highways of every state in the union.

Approximately 1,250,000 men, women and children are without homes, roaming from one community to another, imposing a more and more serious burden on the already overburdened social and relief agencies.

Miss Helen Bridge, vice-president of the Young Women's Christian Association, a Community Chest agency which is vitally concerned with the increasing problem of migrant women, states that more than 200 girls and women who had not previously asked for aid applied to local agencies during a recent three-day census of the homeless woman problem in San Francisco.

San Francisco social workers provide temporary relief for these transient people. Every effort is made to return them to their own communities, where they are legally entitled to aid, but the problem has increased so enormously that it can not be solved locally and must be accepted as a national emergency.

## Justice Is Retarded By Court Procedure

Recent appellate court decisions have tended to prolong litigation before the State Industrial Accident Commission in that hearings consume more time and more hearings have to be held, because the appellate courts have practically imposed superior court procedure in trials before the commission, says Timothy Reardon, chief of the Department of Industrial Relations, in his March report to the Governor's Council.

Originally the purpose of the compensation act was to give quick and speedy justice to injured employees, he says, but during the years a very specialized practice has developed and both claimants and insurance companies are availing themselves not only of all technicalities to establish their claim or defense, but are carrying a greater number of decisions to the appellate courts. This means that where heretofore a claim could be adjudicated after a brief hearing, now an important case will not be submitted by the parties until several hearings of varying length are had, and oftentimes in different localities throughout the state.

It is easy to understand, says Reardon, how a very specialized practice has grown with the development of workmen's compensation when one considers that approximately \$16,000,000 was awarded by the Industrial Accident Commission during the last year to injured employees. Naturally, employers, insurance carriers and self-insured employers embrace every precaution to see that the decisions awarding this large amount are legally correct.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	21,507,228.09
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$157,464,626.93</b>

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$157,464,626.93</b>

*The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932  
were as follows:*

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
<b>Net Profits.....</b>	<b>\$6,657,845.06</b>

*The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected*

MISSION BRANCH  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets  
Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
Haight and Belvedere Streets  
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

**Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.**

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET